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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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FORM 100-10 (Rev. 1-64)

COUNTRY	USSR (Zakarpatskaya and Kiev Oblasts)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/> 25X1A
SUBJECT	Description of Uniforms and Civilian Clothing Worn in Kiev and Mukachevo Areas 25X1A	DATE DISTR.	19 February 1954
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	<input type="text"/>
		REFERENCES	<input type="text"/>

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1. All personnel employed by the Chief Highway Directorate in Kiev (N 50-27, E 30-30) and its field agencies wore civilian clothes. Leading personnel of the Highways Directorate, which was responsible for All-Union and republic highways, and its field offices wore military uniforms. This included the agency heads, deputies, chief engineers, section engineers, and technicians. All other personnel wore civilian clothes.

2. The uniform worn by the Highways Directorate personnel was the usual Soviet Army officers' uniform with gold shoulder boards and blue piping. Ranks were indicated on the shoulder boards by stripes and stars in the conventional manner. The uniform consisted either of black leather boots and dark blue breeches with unidentified piping, or olive-drab trousers with blue piping and low shoes. Blouses were single-breasted, high-stand tunics with four pockets, olive-drab in color. The cap was dark blue with a black lacquered visor, a chin strap, and a red star. In winter these officials wore overcoats of officers' cut.

3.
 some of the officers wore olive-drab uniforms with high-stand tunics and that some wore roll-collar blouses of a grey-blue color. In the latter case, the trousers were of the same color as the blouse.

4. The clothing worn by workers at the foundry and stone quarry in Kirovo consisted normally of work clothes (spetsovka) of a dark blue, light blue, olive-drab, or white color. Some workers wore old civilian suits without ties.

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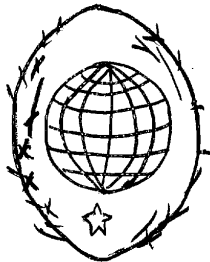
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Short and long civilian overcoats were worn in winter. For headgear, all the workers wore felt hats or visored soft caps (kepka).

5. No tools were carried by the workers to and from work. Tools used in the quarries have been described previously.¹ Lunch was normally brought to the workers at the quarry and foundry by the wives or children of the workers. Those who took lunch along in the morning usually carried it in briefcases or home-made bags or baskets. The lunches consisted normally of a bottle of milk and some bread, or a couple of sandwiches with bacon, cheese, butter, and a few sweet rolls.
6. No military or other uniformed personnel were employed on the construction of the Mukachevo-Berezinka (N 48-25, E 22-50)-Illice (N 48-21, E 23-05) Railroad Line. The civilian workers and employees wore the clothing described in paragraph 4.
7. Both uniformed personnel and civilians were employed on road and bridge construction in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast. Uniforms worn were the same as those described in paragraph 3. The civilian workers wore clothes and had lunches similar to those described in paragraph 4 and 5.
8. Medical personnel, overseers, and teachers employed on collective farms in the Carpatho-Ukraine normally wore civilian, western-type clothes. The same applied to workers and employees of other collective enterprises who, depending on whether the enterprise was located in a town or in the country, wore either civilian, western-type clothes or farmer's clothes. If there were any armed guards in the enterprises, they were not uniformed. These guards were armed with army rifles.
9. Postmen in the Carpatho-Ukraine wore dark blue uniforms consisting of trousers, double-breasted, high-stand tunics with silver shoulder boards and dark blue visored caps with unidentified piping. Female postal employees wore the same type of uniform which consisted of a skirt, a double-breasted, high-stand tunic, and a side cape. Rank insignia consisted of silver stars mounted on shoulder boards.
10. The militia wore black boots, dark blue breeches with red piping, and a dark blue, double-breasted, high-stand tunic with red shoulder boards and blue piping. They wore visored caps with dark blue tops, light blue bottoms, and red piping. In winter, the militia wore gray overcoats of officers' cut. Recently, units in large cities such as Kiev had received dark blue overcoats. The militia officers wore the same type of uniform as the EM but with gold shoulder boards. Since 1951, instead of the red star on the cap, the militia was given a scrambled-eggs insignia 4 x 2½ centimeters in size representing the USSR coat of arms. Following is a sketch of this insignia:



11. Railroad employees wore gray-blue uniforms consisting of trousers and double-breasted, high-stand tunics and low black shoes. They had visored caps of gray-blue color with white piping. The shoulder boards were silver and the ranks were indicated on the shoulder boards by a number of stars.

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12. Members of the "Pioner" youth organizations wore regular clothes with a white shirt or blouse and red scarf, similar to American Boy Scouts.
13. Employees of the PZO schools wore low black shoes and dark blue uniforms consisting of trousers and roll collar blouses with light blue shirts and dark blue ties. They wore dark-blue visored caps. In winter, they wore dark blue double-breasted overcoats of officers' cut.
14. Officials of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and its regional agencies as well as administrative personnel of all mines subordinate to this ministry wore uniforms.
15. Army personnel in the Uzhgorod (N 48-38, E 22-18) area wore regular army uniforms such as those described in paragraph 2. In Uzhgorod and Mukachevo [redacted] some EM wearing magenta shoulder boards with or without blue piping, some with black shoulder boards without piping, and some with sky-blue shoulder boards. [redacted] the latter insignia was worn by members of the Air Force.
16. [redacted] some MGB personnel in Mukachevo and Uzhgorod. They wore uniforms consisting of black leather boots, dark blue breeches with red piping, olive-drab, single-breasted, high-stand tunics with gold shoulder boards, and dark blue piping and stripes. They wore visored caps with dark blue tops, a light blue lower part, and the red star insignia. They frequently also wore olive-drab trousers and low black shoes. MGB NCOs wore uniforms similar to the officers' but always with black boots and dark blue breeches. [redacted] the NCOs wore red shoulder boards with red piping.
17. Railroad police wore low black shoes and dark-blue uniforms consisting of trousers, high-stand double-breasted tunics with silver buttons having imprinted stars, and visored caps with dark blue tops and light blue lower parts. They wore double shoulder knots of silver, and red shoulder boards with dark blue piping. In winter they wore dark blue double-breasted overcoats of officers' cut.
18. [redacted]
[redacted]
All guards and watchmen [redacted] wore civilian clothes. [redacted]
[redacted] workers, machinists, laborers, electricians, and clerical personnel employed in various enterprises located in Kiev and Lvov wore either work clothes or western-type clothing.

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